ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Tulare Farms

Water System Number: _____

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on March 21 2014 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Michael Edgar

Signature: [signature]

Title: Plant Safety Manager

Phone Number: (209) 275-8555 Date: 3/21/14

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☑ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☑ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	**Tulare Farms**	Report Date:	01/21/14

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2013

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater Well
Name & location of source(s):	10 HP Well @ 2771 East French Camp Rd. Manteca, CA
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Not Available

For more information, contact:	Quality Service, Inc.	Phone #:	(209) 838-7842

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU:nephelometric turbidity unit

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining , or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil, gas, and mining activities.

order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health)epartment) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water stems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same otection for public health.

ıbles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent mpling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the ıter poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year cause the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are)re than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

icrobiological)ntaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
otal Coliform acteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
ecal Coliform or . *coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

ead and Copper nd reporting units)	No. of Samples Collected (Date)	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
ead (ppb)	5 (09/12/11)	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
)pper (ppm)	5 (09/12/11)	0.08	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

ıemical or)nstituent ıd reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
dium (ppm)	08/22/06	51		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
ırdness (ppm)	08/22/06	227		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

ny violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this ort.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	08/19/13	21		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	08/07/12	0.1		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	08/07/12	0.05		1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	08/07/12	7		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	08/31/09	17		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2007	3	< 3 - 5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	2007	3	3 - 3	20	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Dissolved Solids (ppm)	08/22/06	342		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	08/22/06	449		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	08/22/06	5		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	08/22/06	13		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

ll drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some ntaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More formation about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking ater Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the neral population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons ho have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and fants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their alth care providers.

hile your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The senic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing senic from drinking water. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of w levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to ner health effects such as skin damage and other circulatory problems.

CCR CERTIFICATION ATTATCHMENT 06/15/14

POSTED THE CCR IN the following PUBLIC PLACES: 2771 E French Camp Rd. 95336

1. Lipman Produce main office.
2. Lipman Produce employee time clock areas.

Michael Edgar

Far West LABORATORIES, INC.

P. O. Box 355
6602 2nd Street
Riverbank, CA 95367

Phone 209-869-9260
Fax 209-869-2278
State Certification #1310

Consumer Confidence Report Packet Guidelines:

Enclosed are two copies of your new Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and a special form (attachment #7).

Check over your CCR. Any spelling or other changes need to be corrected before submission and distribution.

If you have received notice from your State/County regulator of any significant deficiencies, uncorrected deficiencies, tier III annual posting notices, or monitoring failures/violations during the past year, please forward them to us. We need to include them in the CCR. Do not submit or distribute the CCR until these additions are made.

If corrections to your CCR need to be made, call Far West Laboratories. We will make the necessary changes and re-send you two new copies of your corrected CCR.

If you are satisfied with the contents of your CCR, fill out attachment #7 and send it, along with one copy of your CCR to your State/County regulator.

Retain the other copy for your records and for making additional copies as needed to distribute to your customers.

The deadline for distributing the CCR is July 1st.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Thank you;

Far West Laboratories, Inc.

(209) 869-9260